

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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Six Months	1.50
Three Months	.75
One Month	.25

For advertising, see other page.

Public Speaking.
Col. Mallory, our distinguished and eloquent Congressman, will address the citizens of Ballardville on Saturday, the 8th inst., at two o'clock P. M. Turn out, patriots, and give a warm welcome to the distinguished orator.

Breckinridge, like the rest of his faction, is greatly exercised in informing Union men what they, the Union men of Kentucky, meant by their votes at the elections in this State. These secessionists seem to consider it their mission to interpret what other people mean. It is important what men say, and how they vote, they mean secession, according to these interpreters of other people's meaning. Kentucky took a position of neutrality, and that neutrality means independence of the Federal Government. So say all secessionists. If they alleged that they so understood it, it would be quite rational. But these wise men are not satisfied with that; the Union men must mean it too. Other people must have thought as they did, and must now think as they do. It is convenient for a faction, bent on carrying a point by the sword, to assume that the people mean what they don't vote and don't say. At the August election, these secessionists, Southern Rights men or Peace men, had their candidates, who expounded their neutrality before the people, and the people didn't vote for them. They couldn't make the people understand or appreciate the exalted merits of their cause; and, alas! the people voted wrong—made a mistake—elected the wrong men. What a stupid people! If the people had only understood neutrality, eloquently and craftily expounded, they would have voted otherwise. They didn't know their benefactors. But the dodge is refreshing; their benefactors know them; and know just as well what they meant by their votes, as if they had voted otherwise. So it makes no difference; Kentucky means to resist the power of the Federal Government, no matter how they voted, and the secessionists, by their instinct, know it, and act accordingly.

We suggest that the voting had better be dispensed with altogether, and let the secessionists, Breckinridge, Powell & Co., judge what the people must mean without putting them to the trouble of voting. We have no doubt that would suit secessionists; but they are too modest yet to hint it. Their acts are, however, too palpable to be misunderstood. They act out what they dare not say in so many words. The poll books are against them; but they assume that the people meant otherwise, and take up arms to carry out by force what the poll-books condemn. They act as all despots have done, what all conspirators against free institutions have done in all times. They assume power that the people ought to give them; and if the stupid people don't take care of themselves, they ought to be taken care of by such directly appointed agents as Breckinridge and Buckner.

It is high time Breckinridge & Co. quit offices that they are invited to resign by the same power that conferred these offices. The people made a mistake, Breckinridge thinks, by an overwhelming vote, the last time; but, in our opinion, they made a greater mistake when they made him Senator and Vice President. There was no suspicion then that he would become a traitor and conspirator in one short twelve month after he had been honored by this State with the highest office she had to give.

The people have made no mistake this time, John C. may rest assured. They know him now, and know him well. His solemn protestations of devotion to the Union they remember, and remember to his cost.

It is just as well to drop all these shallow pretences. The people understand all about the questions at issue. They never understood a subject before them better. They are against a division of this Union. They will not choose it as a preference nor accept it as a necessity. They are against Breckinridge & Co., uncompromisingly, and Breckinridge & Co. had as well take it so first as last.

The dismissal of Fremont will lead, no doubt, to a great deal of superfluous indignation in some quarters. They had better wait for the reasons. We don't know all the facts, but we apprehend his removal was a necessity to the service, or it would not have been made.

We never had any faith in Fremont, nor do we credit the story about the excitement in his command. A General that has won no victories is not likely to be an idol of his troops. If unjustly treated, he can console himself with the reflection that his removal will do him no injury.

Col. Jacob's Regiment.—We invite attention to Col. Jacob's call for volunteers. The Colonel is an excellent and experienced officer of tried valor. Men who wish to go under a kind and attentive officer and good soldier, would do well to proceed at once to his camp. They will find a noble set of companions in arms. Now is the time—the accepted time.

Now that Fremont is removed, it is, in our opinion, equally unnecessary to remove Adjutant General Thomas or somebody else. There is guilt there somewhere, in the publication of that report in such undecent haste. Who authorized it; or was it done without authority?

Floyd is in a tight place; but he will steal out. He is better at that than at fighting. He may be met in his rear, and find it not easy to get back or forward. He will be like Sambo, whose colored preacher told him, "one of dese roads goes to h—, and toder to damnation." "Den," said Sambo, "please God, dis darkey take to dese woods." Floyd will go to woods.

Fremont has been at length superseded. It would have been well for the country had this been done earlier; but as it is, it is an emphatic repudiation of Abolitionism.

Returned Secessionists.—There are a number of men in some of the counties who, after inducing youths to desert their homes, and go to fight against their own State, have themselves returned home to safety. These men led off others, went with them to camp, and then shamefully deserted them, and returned home. If they had returned quietly after repenting of their errors, and would confess them, they would, notwithstanding their treasonable crime, have some plea, some extenuation for their former wickedness; but many of these cowardly and infamous traitors, having fled from the camp of treason through the want of courage, are back at home telling falsehoods, vaunting the numbers and efficiency of Buckner's troops, and asserting that he will soon advance into the State.

Every man of honor and principle knows exactly what the word of such men is worth. They have led thoughtless young men into a position of treason to the State and Government, and extreme peril to themselves, and then shamefully, with unparalleled poltroonery, left them and returned home, to propagate falsehoods. The word of such men is utterly worthless, and should be so regarded. Their stories are contemptible folly. There is no more probability of Buckner's advancing further into the State, than there is of his invading the moon and taking prisoner the effulgent beams that glitter and flow from its reflected sides, and these men know it. Set down their acts against their stories, and it will be easy to see what the latter are worth.

We do not, in any manner, include the men who, having been induced to go into camp at Bowlinggreen, have, upon reflection, returned in good faith to their allegiance. They deserve credit for having done so, and so far from censuring, we approve their course, and regard them as good and loyal citizens. Men, however, who have only the courage to vapor and bluster, after having run away from the danger into which they have led others, are worthy only of scorn and derision, and their stories of Buckner's force are entitled to be ranked with the wonderful feats of Baron Munchausen and Falstaff.

The Postmaster has been so much absorbed in his attention to Major General Fremont's management of his Military Department, that he has not provided any postal facilities for his army. A correspondent of the Gazette writes of a visit to the postoffice of Tippecanoe:

"Six barrels of letters were there waiting assortment, and the whole clerical force on hand was one man, whose educational interests had been so far untended to in his youth, that he was scarcely possessed of the doggerian qualifications of reading and writing."

We copy the above from the Cincinnati Commercial of the 25th ult.

Such an evil should not be suffered to continue. Nothing is more important to the soldier than prompt and regular communication with his home. It cheers and encourages him in his night watches, and the thought of love and remembrance serves him in the hour of battle. Kentucky is especially fortunate in this respect, in having the services of those energetic mail agents, Messrs. Mallory & Mackay.

Any irregularities in the mail should be promptly reported to them, and it will be at once attended to.

Gen. U. S. Grant, in command at Cairo, is said to be the most modest and unpretending man in the army, and at the same time he is more feared by contractors and camp followers. Gen. Grant is almost a Kentuckian, having been educated at the seminary in Mayville until he entered the Military Academy at West Point. In the Mexican war he was distinguished for his gallant bravery, and we are sure he will not allow the rebellion to close without showing his mark upon the crushing of it.

Gen. Polk is reported to have said that it would be unavailing to make a demonstration on Cairo whilst that quiet fellow, Grant, was there; for the reason that Grant was always awake and ready for a fight. We should not be surprised to hear that that same quiet fellow had routed out a blustering preacher from Columbus.

When General Grant gets through with Jeff Thompson in Missouri, he will recall his troops, and make a thrilling demonstration elsewhere.

Private individuals in New York alone have taken up some twenty-two millions of the United States loan, and the banks of that city as much more, and yet there has been only a diminution of about four millions of gold from the highest point, and the banks are financially stronger in gold than ever, having upwards of forty millions of gold on hand.

Gen. Hardee is reported to have been recalled by the Confederates to Missouri, in consequence of Fremont's advance on Price. He is only the first column ordered to Kentucky that has been compelled to withdraw; more will soon follow for better reasons.

Some secessionists say that Buckner does not wish to take Louisville, and it is true. There are numbers of weighty reasons for his not doing so, which would be sent from musket and cannon, if he attempted it.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Hon. J. F. Fisk, President of the Kentucky Senate. He is one of the sterling patriots who stood in the breach in the Senate when firmness in the good cause was needed.

VALOR.—To see a secessionist who tried two weeks of Buckner's camp, and then deserted, parading country towns with a masked battery in the rear. The ladies should tie such men with a garter, and spank them with a slipper.

Buckner has done wonders in this State. His men have not only stolen provisions, blankets, &c., but have wasted enough to warm and feed the poor of the State through the winter.

SIXTH SAYS WISDOM.—Buckner's force, after wabbling back and forth between this side of Green river and Bowlinggreen, has finally settled in the latter place.

Fellow-Citizens of Kentucky:

By authority, I have established a camp near LaGrange, called after the old hero and statesman who first struck a deadly blow at Secession, and who declared the Federal Union must and shall be preserved. Again does the Disunion spirit attempt the unhallowed effort to overthrow the government of our fathers. Stultifying their own doctrine of States rights, they undertake, in defiance of the three-expressed will of the people, to drag Kentucky to the foul car of disunionism. Under the plea of military necessity, they have invaded the sanctity of our homes, violated the rights of citizens, and committed outrages only worthy of vandals. Will the people submit to this? Will they abjectly permit the yoke to be placed around their necks? Will they be unworthy of the name of Kentuckians—unworthy of those shores whose bones bleach upon every battle field from Canada to Central America?

I appeal to those men who are worthy descendants of those patriots for and against the dark and bloody trail to rally to the rescue of their State and the Union, for the perpetuation of our free government, and the consolidation of our liberties. Such a battle will be fought for the rights of the people, and for the perpetuation of our government to the remotest generation. Such men I call upon to aid me in this my regiment.

RICHARD T. JACOB.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.—The London correspondent of the New York Times is confident that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are in accord on the Mexican question, and have got to be on very good terms generally. He says:

"Those who pretend to see a long way into mill stones assert that Spain will find herself, before long, running her head against a wall. If she perseveres in this idea, my authorities have little to do with the west end, and I do not pretend to say what the diplomats are about, but if Mr. Seward and Lord Russell are not in a proper understanding of this business, then it must be something very strange prevents it. I believe, myself, that they are; for since my return I have several times heard rumors of renewed cordiality between the two Governments, and on inquiry into the foundation for this report, I discovered that Mr. Adams had been to Scotland, and had passed a week with Lord Russell at this seat. The fact that this had been done and had got into the papers, seemed to me to show a secret, or at least a privacy, that meant something. At any rate, the fact is very certain, and if it has no other relation to Mexico and Spain, then it has relation to some other business between the two Governments, and proves that their differences, if any, are in a fair way to settlement."

REVOLUTION IN THE APPLE TRADE.—Another use which has now been found for apples, says the London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, threatens us with a scarcity of cider, not from the failure of the apple, although a partial crop, but because they are likely to be applied to a more profitable purpose, so far as the growers are concerned, than in making a household beverage. It seems that the Mauchess color dyers and printers have discovered that apple juices supply a desideratum long wanted in making fast colors for their printed cottons, and numbers of them have been into Devonshire and the lower parts of Somersetshire, buying up all the apples they can get, and riding back to their homes as fast as they can.

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The Proposed Intervention in Mexico.

THE FRENCH AND SPANISH TO LAND TROOPS AND MARCH ON THE CAPITAL—THE BRITISH SQUADRON TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE PORTS AND CUSTOM HOUSES.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 14.

The Syndicate of Commerce at Paris held a meeting on the 8th instant, at which a petition was decided upon to the effect that the intervention in Mexico should not be left exclusively in the hands of Spain, but that France should co-operate, and that for this purpose the expeditionary force should be instructed to penetrate into the interior, and set in Mexico. A deputation, bearers of the petition, had an interview on the 9th, with M. de Thouvenin, who assured them that all measures are going to be taken to secure French interests in that country.

He has informed you, common action by the intervention in Mexico should not be left exclusively in the hands of Spain, but that France should co-operate, and that for this purpose the expeditionary force should be instructed to penetrate into the interior, and set in Mexico. A deputation, bearers of the petition, had an interview on the 9th, with M. de Thouvenin, who assured them that all measures are going to be taken to secure French interests in that country.

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The Battle Ground of Wilson's Creek.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, who has visited the battle ground of Wilson's creek, where Gen. Sigel made such a terrible onslaught August 11th, gives the following description of the locality, which will prove of interest to our readers:

Rough and hilly, covered with stones and dense thickets, it certainly is, as one of our party observed, about as disagreeable a place for a battle as one could well find in Missouri. In the hills which rise on either side of the stream, is a succession of smaller and more gently rolling ascents, each with its little valley. All of these hills and valleys are covered with what in timber countries is known as a "barren" growth, of oak and hickory, and under these, and in the little openings which occur at intervals, are dense thickets of bushes, which at some points are almost impenetrable.

The ground is universally rocky, and in places where there are no hills or bushes, being at points where there is not sufficient soil on the ledges for vegetation to take root. The "bottom" of the main valley (such as there is) is through which the creek runs, is, for the most part, densely covered with trees, the stream running close to the westerly elevation or hill, towards which the federal forces were pressing, the larger portion of this bottom was, consequently, on the confederate side, and the open points, which were screened from our eyes by the larger trees, served them well as rallying points for their troops, when driven over the hill.

One of the camps of the enemy was on the westerly declivity of this valley, or the slope which led up to the hill. The road leading up to this point of the valley, as I have above said, is a mere path, and it is evident the rebels, if they dreamed of an approach on our part at all, never supposed that General Lyon would come by this route. The "barren" growth, which ran through the camp on the other side of the river, and which is the regular mail route, was guarded by pickets for several miles towards Springfield, but it would seem that they had not a single picket in the direction in which we were actually moving. The regular sentinels of the camp on this side were the first to sound the alarm about daybreak on the 10th, when the boom of Sigel's cannons came wafted across the hills, and Lyon ordered an advance of the army. They were evidently not completely by surprise. A shot fired by Dubois's battery, without orders, at a moving mass on the opposite side of the valley, was the beginning of the engagement. The first fight was on a little hill running almost parallel to the main valley, and the confederate camp. The camp of the enemy was on a spur of this main ridge, and directly behind the enemy as they made the first stand. This point was contested for about twenty minutes, when the enemy retreated over this hill, and fell back upon the main valley.

The ground left by the enemy was possessed by the Federals, who now came over to the top of the main ridge, fully exposed to the showers of shot poured into them by the rebel batteries on the easterly or opposite side of the valley. The rebels engaged their infantry as they advanced up this gentle declivity. It was on this slope that the sharpest fighting of the day took place; here the gallant Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa regiments won unflinching laurels, and performed a series of feats of valor, to live as long as time itself.

It is a fact, however, that the volunteers were strongly contesting the slope above, our gallant regulars, led by the brave Sigel, and the Missouri, and others, were fighting, as regulars only can fight, in the cornfield below, and until both parties, apparently wearied with the unnatural strife, mutually rested—one on the ridge, the other on the slope below. The rebels, however, were not so tired, and they were the first to renew the fight. The ground left by the enemy was possessed by the Federals, who now came over to the top of the main ridge, fully exposed to the showers of shot poured into them by the rebel batteries on the easterly or opposite side of the valley. The rebels engaged their infantry as they advanced up this gentle declivity. It was on this slope that the sharpest fighting of the day took place; here the gallant Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa regiments won unflinching laurels, and performed a series of feats of valor, to live as long as time itself.

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Telegraphic.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

New York, Nov. 5.—The Tribune claims that the people's ticket has carried the State by more than 100,000.

It is probable, but not certain, that Wright, Dem., is elected Canal Commissioner, to fill the vacancy in consequence of the division between the People's and Republican parties on that office.

The Legislature will be almost unanimously in favor of sustaining the Government.

The vote in the city for Attorney General (Champion, 16,000; Dickinson, 38,763; Talmadge, 12,127; Wright, Dem., 25,596; Lynch, Dem., is elected Sheriff by about 2,000 majority.

Major Oakley Hall, People's candidate, is elected District Attorney by about 2,000 majority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—On good authority we learn that Gen. Wool has tendered his resignation. Gen. Heintzelman has declined hunting for stray negroes.

The rebels betoken on their pickets to-day Minor's hill fired on our pickets to-day. The extreme pickets of our army and the rebels in the direction of Ocoquan had a friendly interview on Sunday. One rebel, claiming to be an impressed Pennsylvanian, said that many regiments had been withdrawn to Richmond, and others were expected to follow.

About 14,000 Maryland voters are believed to be in the rebel army. The Peace party will poll a heavy vote in the Southern counties, but the Union ticket is sure to carry the State by a large majority.

The rebels are thought to be building a large number of flatboats at Quantico creek. *Herald's Dispatch*.—A scout from Virginia reports Beauregard's army as stationed to the right of Braddock's road, between Fairfax and Centerville, 100,000 strong, with 200 pieces of artillery, but indifferently manned, and the cannons undisciplined. The Quartermaster's department is deficient in wagons, and many troops are barefooted. The Virginia troops are disgraced. Those whose term of enlistment has expired will not re-enlist, and they desert every day.

Scouting parties from Gen. Smith's division, in the direction of Fairfax C. H., report that the rebel pickets have advanced within a mile and a half of Vienna. A considerable rebel force is at Fairfax C. H., and rebel troops are being thrown west to the vicinity of Leesburg.

FOUR MONROE, Nov. 4.—Special to the Herald says: The following extract is from the Richmond Examiner, of November 4, and is from the report of Captain Hunter, dated off the coast of North Carolina, on Confederate steamer Curlew, Oct. 30:

"At dawn yesterday, we started on our way, looked in at Bacon Island and Ocracoke, but without stopping, with certainty, of the enemy at or near either point. We then started for Hatteras Inlet, and when near the position of the inner buoy, the enemy opened fire upon us from the fort and two or three of their steamers, without injury. In coming within range, we sighted the rebel gun at the Hatteras Inlet and fired. The fort and steamers continued to fire at us as rapidly as possible. We fired six shells and the stern gun on them five times. It is uncertain whether the enemy sustained any injury or not. The rebels fired twenty-three shells at us, only one of which came near."

"Feeling that I had carried out the spirit of your instructions, I withdrew and waited the stern gun, the fort returned no shot. We stood back and fired again, and then took our departure. All hands displayed great enthusiasm, and seemed delighted, when our steamer seemed to be moving towards us. There were at anchor inside sixteen sailing vessels and three steamers." The steamer Spaulding is hourly expected at Fort Monroe, and we shall then have the news of the fight.</

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 13, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago Express (daily except Sunday)..... 8:10 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 7:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From Jeffersonville.

One-half and Eastern Express..... 5:30 P. M.
Connection Train (except Sunday)..... 9:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 5:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2..... 5:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train (Sunday excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.
Passenger Train (Sunday excepted)..... 7:00 P. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western and Southern closes at 12:00 M., and arrives at 12:30 M.

St. Louis and New Albany closes at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at 7:00 A. M.

St. Louis and New Albany closes at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 9:30 A. M.

St. Louis and New Albany closes at 12:00 P. M., and arrives at 12:30 P. M.

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Telegraphic Facts and Fancies.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent

having run out of all other sensation items

tends the world today that Gen. Wool

is about to resign! What next—or

rather got the worst of it.

The Richmond Examiner of November

4th gives the particulars of an engagement

made to have taken place between a rebel

steamer and the Union forces at Matanzas,

but as the report does not make any brag

we take it for granted the rebel vessel

rather got the worst of it.

We are told this morning, among other

wonderful matters, that there are two offi-

cers in service at Fort Monroe who

are known to sympathize with the rebels.

If this wonderful story is true, pray why

are they not transferred to Boston harbor?

The Abolitionists are growing wroth

over the removal of Fremont—some of them

going so far, yesterday, in Zanesville, Ohio,

as to burn President Lincoln in effigy—so

the dispatches say.

The last news from Fremont is that nearly

all his staff officers decided, notwith-

standing they were to have made him a dic-

tator, to remain with the army, and have

gone on General Hunter's staff. Fremont

left Springfield Monday, with a small escort,

after having given General Hunter all his

plans and information.

The Springfield news on Monday repre-

sented a battle imminent at almost any hour.

As all the Federal forces had arrived except

Hunter's division, which was hastening for-

ward, the battle was eagerly expected, and

no fears entertained as to the result. It is

quite possible that before this time an

engagement has taken place.

A very foolish rumor prevailed in St. Louis

yesterday—that Gen. McClellan had

countermanded Fremont's removal, as if he

was head of the War Department. Fudge.

Dispatches from Mayville tell us that

messengers have arrived who report Gen.

Nelson as having advanced six miles beyond

Prestonsburg, to Looking station, and that

Williams had again retreated to a point

about ten miles further away, where he

would make a stand with 3,000 men. If he

has no more than 3,000 he will not stand

under less than ten miles of a threatened

attack, provided he can help himself. If

Williams has moved back sixteen miles from

Prestonsburg he is back in Virginia, and

may propose to fall back upon Floyd's

column, which, if not cut to pieces, is not

more than 60 miles from Williams' last

position.

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.—The Grand

Lodge convened yesterday at the appoint-

ed hour, and entered into an election of

officers for the ensuing year. It resulted as

follows:

For M. W. G. M.—John M. Armstrong,

of Eureka Lodge No. 26, Louisville.

For R. W. Dept. G. M.—J. C. Sayers,

Crittenden Lodge No. 98, Crittenden, Ky.

For R. W. Warden—Hon. John F. Fisk,

Washington Lodge No. 3, Covington.

For R. W. G. Secretary—Wm. White,

Boone Lodge No. 1, Louisville.

For R. W. G. Treasurer—G. W. Morris,

Asur Lodge No. 25, Louisville.

For R. W. G. Representative to G. L. U. S.—

Rev. Samuel L. Adams, Merrick Lodge

No. 31, Lexington.

The installation of the officers elect will

take place to-day.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT I. O. O. F.—The

Grand Encampment of Kentucky convened

at the Public was transacted, beyond the elec-

tion of officers for the ensuing year, which

resulted as follows:

For M. W. G. P.—John D. Pollard, of

Frankfort.

From the Mountains.

Mr. Wm. R. Tracy and Capt. Cross, of the

Second East Tennessee Regiment, arrived

at London, Ky., on the 31st inst. About

two weeks ago they left Camp Dick Robinson

with two other parties, went to Tennessee

on business, accomplished their purpose,

and reached London, on the way back,

without any trouble. They penetrated into

the very heart of East Tennessee, and re-

port that there are routes from Kentucky into

Tennessee through which columns may be

pushed almost without obstruction, and they

are ready to guide it. They furthermore state

that large numbers of loyal people are ready

to co-operate with us, with arms, and that

the country is full of subsistence.

Captain Cross says there is no mili-

tary reason why a column of ten or twelve

thousand men could not be pushed through,

even to Northern Georgia, and both gen-

erals state that the secessionists are much

alarmed. They had just heard of Zollicoffer's

repulse, and it was magnified ten fold. Mr.

Tracy describes their condition as that of

a terror-stricken people. He learned that

Zollicoffer has 7,600 men at Cumberland

Ford, 1,200 at Cumberland Gap, and about

1,200 at Knoxville for reinforcements, but

most of them were poorly armed and equip-

ped.

Mr. Tracy states that, although the

Union people of Tennessee are armed

with rifles, they have no powder, and are

therefore unprepared to fight; but they

will join the army when they are

properly armed and supported. The route

by which he proposes to guide the army is

rough, but not impracticable; while it af-

fords ample subsistence for an army, with

fine mountain positions for defense. In

short, the statements of these gentlemen,

who are indorsed by the Tennesseans of

Gen. Schoepf's command, satisfy those who

have heard them that an energetic and sa-

gacious commander could drive a wedge

between the armies of Zollicoffer and

Buckner, into the very heart of Tennessee.

Parson Brownlow was under arrest, and

had gone to Nashville for trial. He pro-

tested that, notwithstanding he was unable

to content long against rebellion, he was

still a Union man.

Col. Connell, with a detachment of cav-

alry, left the town on the 3d on an expedi-

tion to capture some rebel cavalry about

twelve miles below London, and also, if

possible, to discover the strength and po-

sition of the enemy.

The rains of last week caused a rise in

the Cumberland, and the rebels, apprehend-

ing an attack, have gone across the river.

The case of Charles Clark, a lieuten-

ant in Col. Blanton Duncan's regiment,

at Indianapolis, on Tuesday. He was

arrested at New Albany while home on a

furlough. It seems that Mr. Clark had

made various representations with respect

to himself, and his connection with the Con-

federate army. It was therefore thought

right to arrest him. He professed himself

yesterday, says the Sentinel, willing to take

the oath of allegiance to the Union, but

Commissioner Rice holds his case under

advisement, considering whether he shall

send him to Kentucky for trial or not.

Court of Appeals.

THIRTY-NINTH AND FORTIETH DAY OF TERM.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6, 1861.

ON CASES.

THE COMMONWEALTH vs. J. C. Cross, appeal granted.

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The War in Missouri.

SITUATION IN THE SOUTHWEST.—Our

Springfield dispatches this morning convey

the important intelligence that the rebel

army, under Price and McCulloch, has been

largely reinforced under the command of

River Matters

river matters.

ARRIVALS—Dove, Kentucky river.

DEPARTURES—Major Anderson and 1st Cavalry, No. 3, Cincinnati; Dove, Kentucky river; W. W. Crawford, Henderson.

.....The river was about on a stand evening, with six and a half feet water the canal by the mark, a rise of three in the previous twenty-four hours.

.....Yesterday was clear and cool, the more temperate than was to have been expected at this season of the year.

.....Business at the wharf yesterday very dead—but very little doing, and inclination to do that little.

FOR CINCINNATI—The Superior is mailboat at noon to day for Cincinnati.

.....A portion of the freight brought yesterday from Kentucky river by the I was 800 sacks wheat. She had other

.....The St. Louis Democrat, of the gives the following report:
"No change to report in the river morning. It has been stationary, or near so, for forty-eight hours. Stage to C sufficient for the demand. To Keokuk it is a fair stage of water. On the lower

"The Illinois is falling slowly, with four feet of water from LaSalle to the mouth. Although the Iatan is the last boat from Missouri, the Sunshine is the last from

erson City, having passed the late
Hermann bar. One of the Sunshine
ers reports as follows: She was ag
nearly one night above Pannell's; ag
six hours at Hermann; three feet th
inches there; Sioux City and Thos. E
spurred over, and went up. The McD
came down after the freight the Sun

.....The St. Louis Democrat, of yesterday has the following news:
"The weather continues very pleasant. Business remains in a fair condition. Arrivals come in steadily of large quantities of Northwestern produce. We require con-

"The Illinois, as we learn from the papers of the Laclede, is falling rapidly at the lower end, owing to the decline in the Mississippi. To Naples there is scant four feet of water, and the boats are unable to pass."

"The upper Mississippi continues to slowly, with a little over three feet on lower rapids, and four feet on the upper."

"The Missouri has three feet three inches on Hermann Bar, and is hard to navigate all along, even to the Rocky Mountains. The Florence is due from Sioux City."

To the Young Men of Kentucky
By the authority, and for the service
the Government of the United States
propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment
of young men, to be known as the

Horses and all equipments to be furnished by the Government.

The Captains and Lieutenants are to be elected by the companies, respectively. Captains of companies will report to the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point

rendezvous will be furnished. None active, vigorous man, and men of steady habits, will be received.

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, of the regular army, has been detailed to act as Lieutenant Colonel. I intend to make this regiment, in all respects, equal to the best drilled and disciplined corps in the regular army.

I know this call will be patriotic answered. The soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded. J. S. JACKSON
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6, 1861.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23, 1861

ATTENTION, KENTUCKIANS—TO ARMS
The undersigned is duly authorized by the

The undersigned is duly authorized by Major General Robert Anderson, of the Department of Cumberland, to raise a regiment of infantry for three years, or during war. I am anxious to complete the regiment in the next thirty days, and have mustered into service. Companies now consist of not less than eighty-four more than one hundred and four men.

Quarters of the best kind have been provided for companies, or parts of companies. Officers will please report promptly at Sam Matlack's office, on Fifth street, opposite the Court-house, where headquarters be for the present.

se24dtf GEO. W. ANDERSON, Colonel

CAVALRY SWORDS,
FIELD-OFFICERS' SWORDS
LINE-OFFICERS' SWORDS,
MEDICAL STAFF SWORDS
SASHES, BELTS, &c., &c.,

The Adams Express Co.

WE HAVE AGENTS AT GENS. ROUSSEAU
and Sherman's Headquarters (Camp Maudslayi) also at Camp Dick Robinson, and run messengers to each place, who will take charge of and deliver all articles and packages destined for these places. Our messengers to Lebanon and Bardonia will also take care of packages to camps on the line of these counties.

Freight for Elizabethtown must in all cases be prepaid.

C. D. M. S. A. JONES, Agent

KENTUCKY MACHINE WORKS

J. O. CAMPBELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machines
AND
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.

Looking-Glasses.
Portrait and Picture Fram

C. S. COOPER,
No. 319 Third Street, between Market
Jefferson, east side.

AN ASSORTMENT CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Gilt Molding, of the various styles for Picture
Business Cards, &c., &c.
Parties in want of such would do well to call

M. Wittgenstein & Co
(LATE OF GERMANY).
HAVE RECENTLY OPENED A NEW STORE
No. 232 Market street, between Little and B
which they have spared no expense in fitting up in t
best manner, and are now prepared to offer their
of fine Dry Goods, consisting of the choicest s
kind, imported by them from

They take pleasure in presenting these first-class
to the people of Louisville, at prices that will defy
petition in this country; and, in honor of the Fair
America, will open for inspection, on the 23d of Fe-
bruary, their Store hereafter to be known by and called
WASHINGTON STORE
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
Those wishing to avail themselves of a chance

lect choice goods will please call soon, in order to
the first choice. Don't forget the WASHINGTON
STORE. 6-21

CIGARETTES—

100 boxes Havana Six Cigare;	
75 boxes Half-Spanish	do;
25 M. Florio Habana	do;
25 M. Washington	do;
25 M. Estruio	do;
25 M. Rencilio	do;
20 M. Columbia	do;

In store and for sale by

RUM.—
1 penchson Jamaica Rum;
2 do N. E. do;
In store and for sale by
oc20 **MARSHALL HALBERT &**
**MEN'S, BOYS', and CHILDREN'S SOFT FELT
HATS,** all styles, colors, and quantities just re-
ceived and for sale cheap at
oc20 **FRATHER & SMITH'S, 429 Main**

National Hotel,



NATIONAL HOTEL.

T. A. HARROW, Proprietor,
 CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS

NATIONAL HOTEL, IS SITUATED IN THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY
 CONVENIENT TO THE RAILROAD, Telephone and Express Offices, the Hotels, Postoffice, and places of amusement
 within one square of the city. The Hotel is centrally located in the heart of the city. The
 the House has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the summer business, and is in better condition now
 than it ever was before, and is the largest and most comfortable in the city for business or pleasure
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TERMS—\$1.50 PER DAY.

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 of harness, harness trimmings, and harness articles, as they will be ordered by us, made to order. See list

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and McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough restorer of the system, and who may be said to have themselves by no means, but by the aid of this Cordial actually a greatly smaller.

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MCLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL is a sovereign and certain cure for **INCIDENT CONSUMPTION, WHISKY, OBSTRUCTED or IMPURE Menstruation, Irregularities of the system, or Irregular Discharge thereof, Falling of the Uterus, Giddiness, Fainting, and all Diseases incident to female.**

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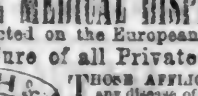
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